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Naturwissenschaftliche Wegweiser. Sammlung gemeinverständlicher Darstellungen. Series B. Herausgegeben von Professor Dr. KURT LAMPRECHT. Band 2. Menschenkunde. Ausgewählte Kapitel aus der Naturgeschichte des Menschen. Von GEORG BUSCHAN, Dr. med. et phil. Mit 3 Tafeln und 80 Textabbildungen. Stuttgart: Verlag von Strecker und Schröder, 1909. Pp. vii, 265. Price M. 2 unbound, M. 2.80 bound.

Typical of German appreciation of science is the statement that of this anthropological handbook some 20,000 copies have already been issued by the publishers. The author, Dr. George Buschan, was a pupil of Ranke, afterwards a physician in a lunatic asylum, then marine health officer in the Imperial service. Besides this, he was for years a reviewer of anthropological literature in the *Archiv für Anthropologie*, and is now the editor of the *Zentralblatt für Anthropologie*, founded by him in 1896. He is the author of a number of valuable ethnological works dealing with Teutonic ethnology, ethno-botany, medical aspects of ethnology, the brain and civilization, etc.; and furnished anthropological and ethnological articles to Meyer's *Konversations-Lexicon*. He is thus most competent for the task he has undertaken, and it is to be hoped that the promise held out of a larger and more technical volume on the same subject will shortly be fulfilled. The present volume (as shown by the title) is not intended to cover the entire anthropological field, as we understand it in America. Apart from a brief section giving a historical sketch of the development of anthropology, and another (briefer) on the classification and division of the science, the "selected chapters from the natural history of man" are devoted to the following topics: General anthropology (Darwinism and its extension; fertilization; inheritance), anthropological methods of investigation (Professor R. Martin's anthropometric apparatus, etc., for travelers is recommended), the external form of man (external characters; stature; weight; growth and its laws; external body-covering; color of skin, hair, eyes), the two sexes, special anthropology (skeleton in general; skull and its soft parts; the soft parts of the head; anthropology of the trunk, limbs, viscera, etc.; anthropology of sexual life; origin of sexes; influence of castration; righthandedness and lefthandedness; the position of man in the animal series and his descent). There are two good indexes, of subjects and authors cited. These American writers and investigators figure in the list: Allen (H.), Bean (B.), Boas, Bowditch, Brinton, Channing (W.), Dana, Gould (B.), Fishberg, Hodge (F. W.), Hrdlička, Talbot (E. S.), West (G. M.), Wilson (D.), not a very extended roll.

Dr. Buschan's classification of the science of Anthropology is this:

A. Physical Anthropology.

1. General physical anthropology.
2. Special or systematic anthropology (anthropography and anthropogeny).

B. Ethnic Anthropology.

1. Ethnography (modern ethnography and paleoethnography).
2. Ethnology (modern ethnology and paleoethnology).

Ethnography is "descriptive," ethnology "analytic and comparative." Prehistory is regarded as "a branch of general ethnology, tending more and more to break away from anthropology and to become an independent science." Dr Buschan's evolutionary position makes man and the anthropoids "cousins," descendants from a common ancestral stock. He rejects the monogenistic theory of Klaatsch, which holds Australia to have been the theater of the change from animal to man. His views on this point are as follows: "I cannot adopt the theory of the origin of the human race at one place only. My opinion is that this must have occurred at several different places on the globe. The regions between the peninsula of Hindustan and Australia, forming, in the Tertiary period, and probably even later, a large continent, may have been one scene of the appearance of man (e. g., for the black race). A second must have been situated in the north of Europe (for the white race), and a third, perhaps, north of the Himalayas, in Central Asia. But these are all conjectures, that still lack proof" (p. 256). The "pigmy races" Dr Buschan regards as not at all examples of "human degeneration" as they have been considered in some quarters, but as "the remains of a primitive race, once spread over the southern regions of Africa and Asia, but now for the most part extinct (except, e. g., the African pigmies), or mixed with other races" (p. 44). In America, as he rightly states, no true pigmy tribe has ever been discovered. Apparently, the author does not mention or discuss the Kollmann theory of the primordial pigmy races and the development from them of the now existing taller races. No race of real giants exists to-day, and none has in all probability ever existed upon the globe. Such giants as are on record from time to time belong to one of three classes,—infantile, acromegalic, and a combination of both. As to the effect upon stature of mountain-residence, climate, town and country, etc., there is still a good deal to be said on both sides (pp. 45-47). Of dwarfs the "pathological" variety occurs much more frequently than the "true dwarfs," who are only "harmonically built human beings, that, in all their proportions, have remained behind normal men and women" (p. 54). As to stature

and genius, Dr Buschan cites Popper, but not Lombroso or Havelock Ellis. Popper not only seeks to correlate genius with short stature, but maintains further that "the longer the trunk of an individual is, in proportion to his lower limbs, the greater his genius." This view, as the author notes, demands confirmation from further and more extensive investigations. In the matter of the development of the body during childhood and youth Dr Buschan seems to largely follow Stratz, in his recognition of the "neutral" (1-7 years), "bisexual" (8-15 years), and "pubertal" (15-20 years). With reference to the point at which the highest limit of growth is reached considerable racial differences are on record, but some of these may be due to imperfect or insufficient observations (p. 78).

The "pinkish" color at birth of individuals of the white race is considered by Dr Buschan, to be not a reversion toward dark-pigmented ancestors, as some ethnologists have maintained, but rather the result of respiration during fetal life and its influence upon the color of the blood (p. 94). In all human races the new-born children are lighter in color than adult individuals. The so-called "Mongolian spots (blue spots)," according to the author, are, perhaps, best interpreted with Bälz, as a peculiarity of the Mongolian race, their occurrence in other races being due to mixture with the Mongolian. This opinion, the reviewer thinks, is not justified by the evidence in hand. Racial smells are touched upon (p. 99) and the unsatisfactory nature of the explanations offered noted. To the consideration of the hair are devoted pages 101-123, treating of its normal and abnormal aspects. The home of the blond variety of European man, Wilser's *Homo europaeus dolichocephalus flavus*, is to be sought in Sweden, whence, even in prehistoric times, it had already made its way as far south as northern Africa. The presence of blondes among the Jews of Palestine is thought to be capable of explanation on the basis of mixture with the Amorites, "a people who were probably of Nordic origin, and therefore cognate with the North-European blonde race (p. 122)." This explanation, however, is not quite satisfactory, and the hypothesis of one sole and singular blond race in prehistoric times is only a last resort. The anthropology of sex is treated on pages 123-150, with a discussion of sexual life, the origin of sex, influence of castration, etc., on pages 229-247. Dr Buschan agrees with those who assign to woman a degree of variability less than that of man and a closer approximation in physical conformation to the child. The psychic differences between the sexes, although still notable on occasion, "tend more and more to disappear with increasing culture" (p. 142). Part of the female

character is evidently to be explained on a natural basis, part also from association with the other sex. In the section on the skull the author, taking note of the recent work of Von Török, etc., cautions against dogmatism in connection with the relations of race and cephalic index, skull-form, and the like (p. 157). Regarding cranial capacity, he holds that "peoples belonging to a low stage of culture possess a much smaller cranial capacity than do the civilized races"; also "long continuing culture increases the brain weight, and correspondingly likewise the cranial capacity" (p. 160). Brachycephalic (and mesocephalic) skulls seem, Dr Buschan thinks, to have generally greater cranial capacity than dolichocephalic. He doubts the inheritability of the skull-types set up by Sergi (p. 108). Microcephaly is looked upon by him, not as an atavism, but as due to some disturbance within the brain itself. From microcephaly is to be distinguished naniocephaly, a normal reduction of the skull in all directions. Walkhoff's theory of the development of the chin in connection with the evolution of articulate speech is rejected (p. 181). The red of the lips is recognized as a specifically human character (p. 193). The difficulty of making the ear serve as a race-mark is noted, and the fact pointed out that the ear of woman is not, as to form, nearer that of the child than is the ear of man. In spite of the already quite numerous investigations of the brains of individuals of various races the results for racial differentiation are altogether meager and unsatisfactory (p. 206). Dr Buschan accepts the view of Klaatsch that the human hand is no specific property of the species, no new thing acquired in the course of human evolution, "primitive inheritance of tertiary ancestors" — the creodonts of the eocene period, the oldest of the land-mammals, indeed, already possessed a hand like that of the primates of to-day, with a well-developed opposable thumb, a character lost by the other mammals. In the discussion of righthandedness and lefthandedness (pp. 248-251) a physiological (blood-supply to opposite brain hemisphere) solution of the problem is favored. With respect to the assumption of the upright position Dr Buschan inclines toward the "climbing" theory of Klaatsch.

For the ground covered this book is an interesting and informing manual of physical anthropology.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Dictionary of American Indian Place and Proper Names in New England; with many Interpretations, etc. By R. A. DOUGLAS-LITHGOW. Salem, 1909. 8°, pp. xxi, 400.

This gazetteer of some six or seven hundred names and variants is without question the most comprehensive and satisfactory compendium of